WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO
OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
AND SOLICIT A TRIAL ORDER

The Deseronto Post.

"So Many People, So Many Thoughts, Each According to His Own Lights."

The Deseronto Post is always glad to receive news items. If it is inconvenient to call you can phone
48

VOL. 6—NO. 29 DESERONTO, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916 E. S. NEWPORT, Publisher

BARGAINS IN HOUSE PROPERTY

The time to buy is before the advance which will surely come. We have several nice properties for sale at the present.

INSURANCE

In all its branches, and all of the very best. Let us have you renquirie

Apply to **E. A. RIXEN**

INSURANCE AGENT and NOTARY PUBLIC
St. George St., Deseronto, Ont.
Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, etc., Rents Collected.

Hardware and Furniture

We carry a very full assortment of the above lines

We have just received a car of

British Columbia Shingles

PRICES RIGHT

JOHN DALTON, Phone 57

NOW FOR THE CHRISTMAS DRIVE

During the past few weeks we have been getting ready for our Xmas business, and although we have had great difficulty with deliveries from wholesales, we feel now that we have a very complete stock of Christmas merchandise in the following lines:

Men's Wear Dept.

Neckwear,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs
Boxed Armbands & Garters,
Boxed Suspenders and Armbands,
Boxed Braces,
Khaki Braces and Handkerchiefs for the boys at thd front and in training,
Tie-Clips,
Cuff Buttons,
Sweaters and Sweater Coats,
Toques and Caps,
Shirts, stripes & plain colors:
Shirts, pleated fronts and corded fronts,
Sox: cashmere, ribbed wools and fancy 2-tone effects,
Mufflers of all kinds,
Gloves in Mochas, Capes and Woollens.

Drygoods Department

Parasols,
Silk Waists,
Muffs and Stoles,
Ladies' Neckwear,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Knitted Underskirts,
Fancy Silk Waistings,
Fancy Floral Waistings,
Cashmere and Silk Hose,
do Sweater Coats,
Handkerchiefs of all kinds,
Celluloid Combs and Barettes
Knitted Wool Caps & Toques
Knitted Wool & Silk Mufflers
Ladies' & Children's U'wear
Ladies' & Children's Sweater Coats.

R. MILLER

Church Directory.

THE METHODIST CHURCH,
Cor. Thomas and Fourth streets.
Rev. S.T. Tucker, B. A., B. D., Pastor.
10.15 a.m.—Meeting of the Classes.
11.00 a.m.—Regular Service.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p. m.—Regular Service.
All Welcome.

If you get it at Malley's Drug Store it's all right.

When You Choose This Store---

To compound your prescriptions or fill your needs, you inspire in us a high sense of professional duty, which is confidence appreciated and cherished and one we shall always merit.

We long ago mastered the tremendous importance of trifles in this exacting work, and all stocks are kept fresh from the purest sources.

Since we have devoted years to study and practise we deserve your implicit trust and you may always rely on personal, courteous painstaking attention, to every need we can fulfil.

Malley's Drug Store

SAT., DEC. 16th

We will give you your choice of any

TRIMMED HAT

in the store for

$1.69

We also have a nice selection of Ladies' Collars, Ties, and Rose Beads for Christmas gifts.

Miss A. McCullough

St. George St., Deseronto

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Provins wish hereby to thank their many kind friends and neighbors for the assistance rendered during their recent bereavement; also to thank L. O. L. No. 1375 and R. B. P. No. 928.

Letter of Condolence from The Members of L.O.L. 1375.

Deseronto, Ont.
December, 12, 16.

Having heard with sincere regret of the death of Miss Hilda Provins, daughter of our esteemed Worshipful Master, Brother T. E. Provins, and desire to have placed on record their deep sympathy for Mrs. Provins and himself in this time of sorrow in their home life.

M. Sagar,
Secretary.

LOCAL, PERSONAL AND GENERAL

—Always on hand a choice line of funeral cards.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard spent Friday last in Belleville.

—Miss Agnes Thompson, spent Monday and Tuesday in Belleville.

—Envelopes are on the raise. Better buy before the price goes any higher.

—Mr. E. B. Prickett, left on Monday for Toronto, to spend the winter.

—Mr. Sandy Grant, M. P. P. Tweed was a caller on The Post on Wednesday.

—Miss Kathleen Prickett, is spending the winter in Toronto, and New York.

—Miss Permelia Coutu, Trenton, spent the week-end under the parental roof.

—Mr. Martin O'Brien, of Grafton, Ont. spent Sunday the guest of Mr. "Star" McFaul.

—Mrs. J. R. Booth, Mrs. R. G. Gray and little Miss Loucks left on Wednesday for Toronto.

—Mr. Geo. Vandewater, returned from Belleville, where he has been working for some time.

—Lieut.-Col. Rathbun has been appointed Assistant Director of Timber Operations in England.

—Mr. Geo. Degroff and Nelson Albertson, of Boyle & son Napanee, returned home on Friday last.

—The Rev. O. L. Walker of Tyendinaga will preach at St. Mark's Church on Sunday next at 7 p.m.

—Mrs. R. Maracle, Hamilton, spent a few days in town, last week, visiting her brother, Mr. Peter Green.

—Messrs. Kenneth Cole and Elmer Hartin of Roblin, enlisted with the 254th Battn at Napanee on Friday last.

—Mr. "Chic" Overend, of Orillia, spent the week end in town, and, while here, we regret to say was taken seriously ill.

—Mr. Geo. Brown, of Belleville, and Mr. Claude MacDonald, of Point Anne, spent Sunday with Mr. Jas. Cole, Main Street.

—Councillor Thos. Fox, returned from Coe Hill, on Saturday last where he has been in the interest of the Rathbun Co.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dowling of Rosalie, Wash. are visiting with Mrs. Dowling's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Laveque, Centre St.

—We are agents for all kinds and makes of Rubber Stamps and Stencils. See us when you need a rubber stamp of any kind. We will both profit thereby.

—Among those who attended the Liberal Conference at Belleville last week were Messrs. Jos. R. Stainton, F. Brennan, A. J. Rendell and Patrick Slavin of town.

—In the casulty list of Thursday their appeared the names of Leslie Nickle, of Madoc, J. H. Meloy, Belleville; Sherwood Marshall Wood, Belleville, formerly of the 80 Battalion.

—Mrs. Rosenburgh, Peterboro and Mrs. W. H. James of King, Ontario, spent a few days at home attending the wedding of their sister, Miss Lola S. Irvine to Mr. Coulthard.

—While working on a saw in the Box factory on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Fred Ricklev sustained severe injuries to his left hand the ends of two fingers being nearly severed at the first joint.

—There are very few women who can, or even attempt to plough, but near Shannonville we are told that a woman was seen at the tails of a plough on December 2nd, which she handled with good results.

—During the calm Tuesday night the Bay froze over completely as far as the eye could see both up and down. With another light snowfall sleighing would be perfect. A few sleighs are coming in from the country.

—The Dickson Bridge Works Company's plant at Campbellford engaged in manufacturing munitions were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last, with a loss of about $60,000. 240 hands will be thrown out of employment.

—Mr. Myles will hold a pool Tournament in his pool room on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Straight pool will be played and the losers will retire as they are defeated. The final being played off on Thursday evening. A $5.00 Merchaun pipe is the prize.

—The Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Mills, of Kingston, paid St. Mark's Church a short visit on Sunday evening last. Mr. Thos. Gault kindly placed his auto at their disposal, which kindness they thoroughly appreciated. During their stay they were the guests of St. Mark's Church Rectory.

—Work Received on Friday last by the W. P. L.—Miss Dunwoodie, Mrs Carter, Mrs. Geo. Smith, two pair socks each; Miss Eva Gordon, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Argue, Miss M. McHardy one pair socks each; Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. C Clement, one pyjama suit; Mrs. Masters, Miss Jennie Fox, one shirt each.

—A large crowd of citizens listended to the 254th Band at Naylor's Theatre on Friday evening last. Many speakers were heard in the interest of recruiting principal among them being Capt. Sanford and Reeve Coulter, the latter in khaki. A strong appeal was made to the young men to enlist in the 254th Battn. which they are doing.

—Capt. C. A. Botsford, late of the 237th Battn., American Legion, and now in charge of recruiting in this section for the 254th, the popular 'Quinte's own,' under command of Lt.-Col. A. P. Allen, arrived in Deseronto on Tuesday last and is now at the Deseronto House. As the Battn. has been but recently organized there is an excellent chance for promotion when the N. C. O's. class is organized. Call in and see the Captain, boys?

—The great plant of the Quaker Oats Cereal Company at Peterboro was destroyed by fire which followed an explosion on Monday morning, with a loss between two and three millions, and a loss of four lives. How the fire started is a mystery, but the explosion was supposed to have been in the boiler room, or nearby from spontaneous combustion. The Quaker Oats Company's was the largest plant in Canada and the loss will be felt all over the Dominion.

Why Not Do The Job Right

For the past three or four years it has been necessary to tear up a portion of main street between Malley's Drug Store and The Deseronto House several times during the year. We understand that the reason for tearing up this section of the street lies in the fact that when the sewer was laid the tile used was too small to carry off the refuse and as a consequence it continually blocks up. Now the best way to remedy this trouble would be to lay a new sewer of proper size and elevation to carry off this sewage which is mainly from the hotel. It costs anywhere from $30 to $50 a year to keep this drain in working order besides the fact that there is a seapage from the holes left in the tile. This in itself is very injurious to good health and should be avoided and we hope that the new council, whether the old council re-elected or a new one, will lay a satisfactory sewer and have done with all this bother. It will mean a saving in the long run as well as give the street a chance to get in proper condition.

Another thing that has been called to our attention is, that over in the east end there is a well known citizen who keeps a cow stable altogether too near his neighbor's residence. We wonder if the Board of Health have not been lax in their duties?

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Men who always pay cash seldom owe an apology.

Light on the Road Question

In the Minutes of the Board of Trade meeting published in your paper last week, I had some kind remarks made by Mr. A. G. Bogart in reference to myself. Mr. Bogart, in the first place, did not know what he was talking about, but was apparently seeking publicity. Had he taken the interest in the road in question and his subscription to the good cause have been of any moment he might make public the statement he made. Edwards purchased no slag from The Standard Iron Co. Mr. Turner made the arrangement with Mr. Laudig and it was to be free. Later Mr. Laudig wanted a price per load which was prohibitive. Between Mr. Rixen, Mr. Turner and Mr. Laudig some arrangement was arrived at. I do not know the price that part of the road did not interest me.

As for part of the monies that were subscribed for the road going to aviation ground purposes, I believe that Mr. Turner did pay for these. Mr. Armitage, the President, was fully aware of what was done and Mr. Rixen was also one of the party. Mr. Bogart should not attempt to bring men into the limelight and throw dirty water on them.

If there is anything wrong with the funds that were subscribed by the merchants and those interested in the Ferry road it is beyond my knowledge. I collected none and handled none. Mr. Turner was treasurer, and was appointed by the Board, and did the work as far as handling the funds were concerned. I attended to the work on the road and did the best that could be done under the weather conditions at the time.

I expect to be in Deseronto during the Christmas week and if those interested in this road question and aviation school site wish any information that I possess they may have it free of charge.

Talk is cheap but good works speak for themselves, and it is the talkers that have put Deseronto where it is to day. What became of that booster who was going to do so much at the first meeting of the Board last spring? See his account for slag.

Yours Truly,
E. J. EDWARDS
Donald, Ont.

Re-Elect the Council

As the year draws to a close and a new year is soon to be ushered in, their comes the thought of a new town council to manage the affairs of the town. The present council before it is voted out of office should be sized up and estimated according to its merits on the past year's work.

Never has there been such oveness and good feelings between the members of this most important organization of civic life, as has been manifested during the past year. Everything went along with a song so much better than in other years and the work was done with an end in view.

It is the opinion of The Post that the electors could not do better than to elect the entire council by acclamation on Friday, December 22nd, the day set for nominations.

If the Council be elected by acclamation there will be a saving of considerable time and money in these days when every cent is needed for a good purpose. We will be assured that the town's affairs will be handled during 1917 with all the consumate skill of the present body of men who already know what aught to be done during the next year.

Let sence and good judgement rule.

COULTHARD—IRVINE

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place at the resident of Mr. Wm. Irvine on Monday evening, December 11th when Miss Lola Sybil, third daughter, was married to Wm. Stanley Coulthard of Toronto, by Rev. A. A. Acton. The bride was beautifully attired in ivory silk Georgette Crepe with silver trimming, was unattended and carried sweetheart roses. The bride wore a nigger brown travelling coat with mole hat. After their trip to Detroit and other American cities the young couple will take up residence in Toronto. Many and varied were the beautiful presents of cut glass and silverware bestowed upon the young couple on their embarkation upon the voyage of life.

Empey Hill Notes.

Some of our young boys have gone to Deseronto to work for the winter.

Quite a few from here attended the 'shower' given to Mr. and Mrs. R. McFarlane, at the home of Mr. W. Waddingham, Lousdale on Wednesday evening. There is also to be a 'shower' given to Mr. and Mrs. F. Armitage on Monday evening. We extend our best wishes to both young couple.

Miss Ruby Kimmerly has returned home after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Roy McMath.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mowers, and two little daughters spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. L. Melburn.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kimmerly Mr. and Mrs. R. McMath, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Winters and Miss Sara Winters spent Thursday evening at Mr. W. Winters.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Armitage at Mrs. Martins on Sunday.

Miss M. Stafford Mount Pleasant and Mr. W. Bell spent Sunday with Miss H. Melburn.

Mr. B. Martin and Master G. Cole Deseronto, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Mowers Deseronto, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mowers on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Penny and family at her brothers, Mr. W. Winters, on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Abrams is on the sick list we hope she will soon be around again.

SLAVIN'S REMNANT SALE

The best lot of Remnants ever shown, on sale at Slavin's this week suitable for waists, skirts, suits or dresses.

A Few Coats Left

That must be sold before Christmas, at nearly Half Price.

THE BUSY CORNER

Give Footwear This Xmas

CARTER SAYS
Do Your Shopping Early!
We can give you every assistance, and personal attention in selecting your presents in Foot Toggery.

Footwear Gifts for Everyone in the Family

Men's Tan or Blk Kid Romeos $2 to $3.
Men's Chocolate or Black Everetts $1.50 to $2.50
Hockey Boots, Men's, Boy's and Women's $1.75 to $4.50
Men's Patent Colt Button Boots, Black cloth tops, 6.00

Women's Fur-Trimmed Julietts 1.15 to 1.50
Women's High Boots, Black Kid, Patent with cloth tops 4.50 to 7.00
MOCCASINS to fit the babies 3 to 10
Men's & Women's sizes also

Boudoir Slippers, all shades 1.00 to 1.50
Babies Booties
Pussy Boots
Cushion Insole Boots
Footeasers, Skate Straps, Ladies' Spats

Club Bags, Suit Cases, Trunks

CARTER'S SHOE STORE Opp. the Post Office.
Deseronto's only Exclusive Shoe Store

Now Then, We're Ready!

Ready to show you the most complete line of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
It's only 9 more shopping days until Xmas.

Don't wait until the Day Before Christmas.
Don't wait until the Week Before—but come NOW.
DO YOUR SHOPPING EARLY
FROSTE'S

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

December 17, 1916. LESSON XII.

The Holy City—Rev. 21; 1-4, 9-14, 22-27; 22; 1-5.

COMMENTARY.—1. The descent of the city (vs. 1-4). 1. A new heaven and a new earth. Whether the new heaven and the new earth will occupy the location of the present heaven and earth is a question which we can not decide with certainty, nor is it material. It is certain that the present order of things will be displaced by something new. By the removal of sin from this earth a change so great would be effected that the earth might well be called new. Were passed away.—"The first heaven and the first earth, fled away from the face of him that sat on the throne (Rev. 20;11). The sea is no more (R. V.)—The direct inference is that there is to be no sea in the new order of things. Figuratively the sea may stand for a barrier or a danger and these will not be found in connection with the new heaven and the new earth. 2. John saw the holy city—The apostle had seen the earthly holy city, Jerusalem. This was the centre of the Jewish world, a place loved by every son of Israel. It was the centre of worship and no other spot in the world was as sacred as this. John had seen it when the mob demanded the blood of the Son of God, and now it had been destroyed. In his vision John "saw the holy city, new Jerusalem," in beauty, order and glory. Coming down from God out of heaven—The material and construction were too refined to have an earthly origin. Prepared as a bride, etc.—It appears that the company of the redeemed is here spoken of as under the figure of a city made ready for the Lord.

3. The tabernacle of God is with men—A great voice out of heaven made the proclamation that God and redeemed men of all nations would dwell together. God would no longer be to men an invisible being, but they would see him face to face. His people—They will be his people then because they have been his people on earth. Their God—The Lord will be their God with all that is implied in this word of infinite import. 4. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes—This is one of the most touching figures in the scriptures to represent God's tender love and care for His children. A mothers' loving hand wipes the tears from her weeping child, and they may flow again; but when God wipes the tears from the eyes of His people, they are gone forever. Tears have no place in heaven. It is sin that causes tears, and sin and its consequences are unknown in the holy city. No more death—Death is confined to earth and hell. There is no death in heaven, but life immortal and glorious. Neither sorrow—There will be no sins or mistakes to grieve over and no misrepresentations or misunderstandings, nor will there be any losses or disappointments. Neither—any more pain—pain is a consequence of sin, and there can be no pain in heaven. The former things are passed away—With the entrance into heaven the things that on earth caused regrets and called for conflict with temptation and Satan will be left behind. While memory will remain with us, it will not be able to call up earthly experiences to make us grieve. We shall see the justice and wisdom of all of God's acts, and we shall rejoice in His wisdom and love and mercy.

II. The structure of the city (vs. 9-14). The apostle is invited by an angel to see the bride, the Lamb's wife. He was carried in the spirit to a high mountain, and was shown the holy city, the new Jerusalem, descending from heaven, "having the glory of God." Her light was like a most precious stone, like jasper, and clear as crystal. The city was four square and had high walls, and there were three gates on each side. The gates were inscribed with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. The walls had twelve foundations, which were inscribed with the names of the twelve apostles. The length, the breadth and the height of the city were equal. The twelve foundations were of precious stones and the twelve gates were twelve pearls. The streets of the city were pure gold.

III. The temple of the city (vs. 22-27) 22. I saw no temple therein—To a man as religious as John it would be a matter of surprise that there was no temple in the city, for the most conspicuous object in the earthly Jerusalem was the temple. In his vision he saw that God himself was the temple of the city. The very presence of God was there, and there was no need of a temple. 23. No need of the sun—The lighting of a city, it is very important to know. And no city was ever lighted like this city. It is lighted by the very Light of all lights. —Whedon. The Lamb is the light thereof—It is noticeable that the Lamb is often spoken of in connection with the heavenly state and his name is joined with that of the Father. He is the source of light. 24. The nation .... shall walk in the light of it—Not the Jewish nation alone, but all nations that accept Jesus Christ shall have place in the holy city and walk in the light shed there by the Lamb. Kings of the earth do bring their glory and honor into it—"We are all 'kings and priests unto God'; this promise is for us as well as for those that wear a crown. For humanity has a glory, it seems, in heaven as well as on earth. No one, indeed, was ever a righteous ruler of himself or of others without gaining some glory to contribute to heaven."

25. The gates of it shall not be shut—In ancient cities the gates were shut at night, and in the day also in time of war. In the holy city there will be eternal peace and there will be no night. The new Jerusalem is represented here as being the capital of the heavenly country, and its gates are always open for the entrance and egress of its inhabitants. There will be no night with its shadows and dangers, such as exist on the present earth. "One eternal day" shines there, 26. Glory and honor of the nations—Nothing that is holy, glorious and honorable in this world will be out of place in heaven. The glory and honor that will be recognized in heaven will be very different from what is here counted glorious and honorable. 27. Shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth—The lamb was slain that spiritual defilement might be removed from man, and only those who are washed in his blood can enter the holy city. The approach to heaven is secure against all uncleanness. There can enter nothing that offends the senses of the purified and glorified throng. Worketh abomination—God's saints on earth are pained by the moral corruption they are compelled to witness. Their righteous souls are vexed from day to day by the openness and brazenness of wickedness, but they have grace to be unpolluted by it. In heaven they are forever beyond the reach of that which is abominable. Maketh a lie—Whoever gains access to heaven will enter because he has become absolutely honest with himself, with God and with his fellow men. They which are written—Jesus told his followers to rejoice because their names were written in heaven (Luke 10: 20.) In the Lamb's book of life—The highest and most honorable place in which the name of a mortal can be written is this. Men strive to place their names high on the roll of fame and few succeed, but no one need fail of having his name written in the Lamb's book of life. They whose names are written there have been saved through Jesus' blood. They are enrolled as citizens of the holy city, and they are to dwell there forever in the enjoyment of its glories.

IV. Service in the city (22 4-5.) The beauties and glories of heaven are further shown us by the figure of a pure river of water, the water of life, which flows from the throne of God, as the stream in Ezekiel's vision flowed out of the temple. There is found also the tree of life, from which Adam and Eve were driven because of sin, and the inhabitants of the city have free access to it. The glorious privilege is accorded to the redeemed to serve God there. They shall see his face and they shall bear his name in their foreheads. There shall be no cessation of service, but glad obedience to the Lord's commands. The service is most honorable, for the servants of the King "shall reign for ever and ever." The thought of the kingship of the saints is not peculiar to John. It has been expressed by other sacred writers. In Dan. 7: 27 we read that dominion "shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High." Paul mentions the rulership of God's people in Rom. 5: 17 and 2 Tim. 2: 12.

Questions.—What did the apostle see? What is said of the sea? Whence came the holy city? What is meant by the new Jerusalem? Who may enter the city? What is said of the service in heaven?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Completed Redemption.

I. A new sphere of life.

II. A new condition of life.

I. A new sphere of life. We have set forth, in this lesson, a glowing picture of the new state of bliss which awaits the redeemed of the Lord. The whole aim of gospel redemption has been to bring God and man together in sublimest fellowship. It is the one condition of blessedness which includes all else. The perfection of this is realized in the "holy city" where the church appears in her consummated and perfect condition before God. In this vision the eye of the apostle was lifted from the struggle of evil to the rest of gospel salvation, the brighter side of human history, the divine and heavenly side. He caught in vision the blessedness of the righteous in the kingdom of their Father, where the joy of intimate fellowship is to be theirs, where they will be confessed before all, crowned and manifested as sons of God. In that blessed state where God is sovereign, his authority is everywhere recognized and his servants render him homage. He fills the horizon of their being. When John saw a new heaven and a new earth, he saw what literally should come out of the ruins of the old. When the panorama of celestial scenery was spread out before his vision, he was compensated for the trials of banishment in the thought that there would be nothing to prevent the union and communion of those whom the grace of God had made free. To John the sea was a type, an emblem of things that divided men, such as racial hatred, selfish interests, false religion, cruel prejudices, bitter animosities. It was a type of the forces of evil that were sweeping over the world, spreading ruin and destruction, and of the fearful storms that were creeping in upon the infant church. It was a type of the world's unrest, a picture of the disquietude of the human spirit apart from God. The magnificent city which John beheld was a symbol of a state of perfect satisfaction for the whole thing, soul, body and spirit, the entire absence forever of all that is painful, bitter or sorrowful, with the presence of all that is restful, delightful and blessed, a city where everything is at peace under the guidance and rule of universal love.

II. A new condition of life. The Scriptures maintain a consistent and marked reserve in respect to the details of the future life. Of all the happiness and honor that fill the city of glory, the sum and centre, and the overflow is the vision of Christ the Lamb. In the Apocalypse the song is the song of the Lamb. Praise is to the Lamb. The book of life belongs to the Lamb. The seals were opened by the Lamb. The whole of this glory is based on the sacrifice of the Lamb. There is a double set of detailed conditions of life which follow on the complete realization of full redemption, the cessation of what previously existed and the bringing in of what is new. The spiritual kingdom is represented as having its basis in an entirely new condition of things, the removal of human sorrow all through the divine mercy. It will be a state differing widely from all the preceding ones, no agitation, death, or suffering, but a full manifestation of, and perfect fellowship with, God. The Father and Son are not only the objects of heavenly worship, but the very temple of devotion. In a scene where the vision is ever clear, where the character is ever pure, the aspect is ever beautiful, the life is ever advancing, joy is ever rising. The happiness of heaven will be perfect in its nature, free from every imperfection and alloy that mingles with earthly enjoyment. The happiness of heaven will be derived from increased and perfected knowledge, from holiness of character, from the society of the redeemed, from the presence of Jesus and from the employments of its inhabitants. In heaven there will be an unfailing abundance of whatever is necessary to sustain the life and growth of the spiritual nature. Deliverance from the curse will be complete. Every occupation will harmonize with the highest aspirations of man's redeemed nature, with no admixture of error or imperfection. The redeemed are not only servants of God in the noblest relation, but they are also to be made kings in the holiest fellowship. Exaltation of service will blend with fulness of vision.

ROUND THE FARM

Buying Disinfectants Economically.

Since the war started chemicals of all kinds have gone up enormously in price. We were talking to a druggist the other day who told us that three-quarters of the drugs that he sold had increased in price from fifty to two hundred per cent. Before the war, certain kinds of disinfectants were dear enough, but now they are almost unbuyable, and a man who uses disinfectants to any extent can easily lose a lot of money if he does not buy judgmatically.

In this connection, a bulletin recently published by the Maine Experimental Station says:

"Owing to the difficulty in getting the strong crude carbolic acid locally in this state at reasonable prices, the station has experimented to see whether some other more readily obtainable substance could not be substituted for it. It has been found that cresol gives as good results as the highest grade crude carbolic acid."

Most of the coal tar disinfectants on the market are saponified solutions of cresol, and by actual experiment have been found for genreal purposes to give just as good results as carbolic acid. When the difference in price is considered, it should not take one long to make up his mind which he will use.

Bright Prospects for Poultry Producers.

At no time in the history of the Dominion has the necessity for increased production of eggs and poultry been more apparent than at the present time. The demand is unprecedented. This is true whether for export or for home consumption. Consumers generally and even producers themselves, are eating more and more eggs. The average per capita consumption of eggs in Canada this year will be greater than ever before.

The market for Canadian eggs and poultry is very firm. Prices to producers are extremely high, but even at these prices trade is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand that we shall be obliged to import to meet our own requirements. Increased production has never rested upon a more secure foundation.

That poultry on the farm are profitable needs no argument. Eggs now rank as a staple article in the products of the farm. Poultry flocks can be increased materially without much additional outlay for buildings and equipment, and the increased labor involved is not such as will bear heavily upon the time of those charged with the care of the stock. Some object to the present price of feed, but when it is considered that the selling price of the product is from forty to sixty per cent. higher than it was two years ago, the margin of profit is such as will compare favorably with that obtainable elsewhere on the farm.

Canadian egg producers have responded well to the call for increased production. The country as a whole, which was importing eggs a few years ago, has, in the aggregate, produced more than sufficient for its own requirements this year and last. Between seven and eight million dozen Canadian eggs were exported to Great Britain last year, and as an indication of what is going forward this year, nearly one million dozen were shipped during the first week of October. Yet the supply on the British market is still short, and there is a demand for many millions more. Increased production, more and better poultry, should be the motto of every Canadian farm and homestead.

Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity far in excess of her own requirements, and with her favorable climatic conditions can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched up to the present. The Western Provinces, with their volumes of cheap feed, are the natural home for the Canadian hen. The bulk of the surplus at the present time comes from the provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec do not produce sufficient for their own requirements. They must do more; and there is now an opportunity for the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to demonstrate to Canada and the Empire as a whole what they can do in this connection in this great hour of trade expansion. The first experimental shipment of eggs from Winnipeg to the British market are either now, or soon will be, on their way.

Eggs are scarce in Canada at the present time. Current prices are high, and a sharp decline immediately following the conclusion of the war is not anticipated. When prices advance gradually, as has been the case in staple food products, they decline slowly. It will take some years to re-establish the normal meat supply upon the markets of the world, and while prices of meats are high, people will continue to use increasingly large quantities of eggs. This condition will naturally be reflected in the matter of price.

AVOID FREEZING IN THE SILO.

Although frozen silage can be safely fed to stock if used shortly after it thaws out, if allowed to be around for several days before using it will become bad, and if then fed may cause serious digestive trouble.

None of the types of silos put upon the market so far will keep silage without more or less freezing taking place during the winter months, although those having air spaces in the walls seem to freeze somewhat less than the type having solid walls.

Experience has shown, however, that freezing can be kept within reasonable limits in silos of any common type by the exercise of a little extra care. A good tight roof should be provided and the doors should be kept closed as much as possible to prevent circulation of air above the silage and to keep in the heat generated by the silage.

In using, it is important to keep the surface of the silage level or even a trifle high in the middle, not allowing a hole to form in the centre as is sometimes done when silage begins to freeze around the edges.

Since most of the freezing is due to cold air above the silage it is possible to afford considerable protection by keeping the surface covered with hay or straw, or better still, a blanket of canvas.

If in addition to these precautions it is convenient to build the silo in a sheltered place there should be little loss or trouble from freezing.

—Canadian Countryman.

A FLOATING FORTUNE.

The Right Kind of Whale is Heavily Freighted With Wealth.

First let us dispel the popular idea that a whale is a fish. It is not a fish, but an animal. It feeds its young with milk. And even though it lives in the water it can be drowned. A fish extracts oxygen from the water and takes it through its gills. But the whale has to rise to the surface and get a supply of oxygen from the air. When it does this it spouts water to make room for air, and the fishermen say, "There she blows!"

A whale has a large, flat tail, about eighteen feet across. Every fish has an upright tail. That is because fish need their tails only to act as rudders. But a whale, when he needs oxygen, has to beat down the water and get to the surface in bounds. That's the reason his tail is flat.

The baleen, or whalebone whale, carries all the whalebone in his mouth. It hangs down from his upper jaw in a vast network. He eats the smallest sort of jellyfish, etc. Having no teeth, he swims right into a shoal of things that form his food, and the network of whalebone acts as a huge fishing net. Whalebone is worth $10,000 a ton, and one whale may carry one and a half tons of it. Besides whalebone, we get tons of oil from the whale. It is used for ointments and very fine candles. And from a certain species of whale we get ambergris, which is worth from $10 to $30 an ounce. The whale is a floating fortune.

—THE— Quiet Hour FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

To-morrow, Lord, is thine,
Lodged in Thy sovereign hand;
And if its sun arise and shine,
It shines by Thy command.

The present moment flies,
And bears our life away;
Oh, make Thy servants truly wise,
That they may live to-day.

Since on this winged hour
Eternity is hung,
Awake by Thine almighty power,
The aged and the young.

"One thing" demands our care;
Oh, be it still pursued,
Lest, slighted once, the season fair
Should never be renewed.

Doddridge.

DOST THOU BELIEVE?

Who is He, Lord, that I might believe on him?

The brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person — the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see; to whom be honor and power everlasting. Amen.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.

Lord, I believe—I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, select, precious; and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. Unto you therefore which believe he is precious.

TWO SONS.

Two sons of a worthy family made choice of different callings. One studied for the law, the other chose the profession of arms. Their early training was the same, then they came to the parting of the ways.

Men trained for the legal profession learn that men are equal before the law, that the life of an individual is regarded as of such importance that it must not be touched without a most grave and punctilious process; witnesses are attested, and vigorously examined, juries are sworn and charged, laws are explained, learned judges preside, and are even allowed by their office to assume in a certain degree the character of advocates for the accused; and should any one of all these persons concerned be proved to have acted in the process as a man divested of normal responsibility, his character is blasted for ever.

British jurisprudence has attained a lofty dignity in our day, and her fame has gone through all the earth. These men are worthy of their place, pay and prestige, and good laws and good administration will keep the flag flying all around the world.

But when we come to the study of arms, we are in another school. There is something captivating in the splendour of military fame.

War has been bedizened with the most magnificent epithets of every language; it has inflamed the idolatry of the world. Royal, imperial and immortal honors have been acocrded, and history and poetry have paid ample tributes.

The first article in the catechism of the man of war is: "You must aim at the life of your enemy." "The occupation of the soldier is the slaying of men."

The stubborn fact remains that revenge, rage and cruelty, blood and fire, wounds, shrieks, groans and death, with an infinite accompaniment of collateral crimes and miseries, are the elements which many mortals worshipped under the title of glorious war.

One hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte was drawing near the end of his career. He soon passed away under the execration of two million of mothers. That such a monster should have been permitted to slaughter so many is a profound mystery. War settles nothing. It only proves for the day who is the strongest. There is always a conference after a war. Why not before a war? It is a mad world, my masters. The children of Israel went into the promised land to fight; they did not complete the job. The rule was, draw the sword and fight. The rule now under Christ is. "Put up thy sword and suffer." Men do not obey Christ. "Why call ye Me Lord! and do not the things I say?" Christ came not with the sword or circumstance. He fought with the sword of His mouth and the sword of the spirit, and they are mighty. If you want force, might, valor, victory, come to the army of Christ and be clothed with the whole armor of God.

H.T. Miller.

BELGIUM'S BENEFACTOR.

A Great Man Whose Name is Seldom Heard.

"Hoover! Who is Hoover?" someone asked at a war conference recently. The ignorance was excusable, for few people know who or what Hoover is, although, to quote the words of a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, "Hoover is the American of all Americans who has played the most important part in the great tragedy being enacted in Europe."

Herbert C. Hoover, who is head of the Belgian Relief Fund and has directed the expenditure of £10,000,000 in recent months, is one of the most brilliant engineers and financiers in the world. Europe has decorated him for his achievements in mining engineering, and he is a member of many scientific and learned societies.

His greatest engineering work has been achieved in China, where he has opened up mines and vast networks of railways. Starting life as a farmer's boy, he worked barefooted in the fields. Hoover paid for his own education, supporting himself for four years at Stanford University, afterwards qualifying for various mining appointments, achieving a reputation in Mexico and California before coming to Europe and becoming such a power in the mining and engineering world. It is a saying that where Hoover leads other men follow, and today the former farmers' boy is sought by Royalty and the business kings of the world. From his office in London he directs his huge mining operations in all parts of the globe, as well as the great relief work of unhappy Belgium.

DRESDEN'S CLAY.

Its Value Was Brought to Light by a Freak of Fashion.

Did you know that the discovery of the material which makes translucent china ware possible was due to the vanity of man—not mankind, which includes woman, but to masculine man It came about in a remarkably devious manner, beginning and ending a little way from the spot where Dresden china is still manufactured. The man who identified the long sought substance was an eminent chemist, John Frederick Boettcher, but the scientist would never have had the substance to analyze had it not been for the circumstances of a muddy road, the vanity of society beaus and a shrewd business man who thought he had found a profitable means of catering to that vanity.

The man was riding from his iron foundry by a short cut, when his horse's hoofs stuck in the mud. The mud next day disintegrated in a fine white powder when it was thoroughly dry. The founder conceived the idea of turning the white clay into powder for the fashionable bob wigs of court dandies. Even the king, Augustus of Saxony, fell for it, but it was not satisfactory, so Augustus ordered the chemist, Boettcher, to analyze it to find if it was injurious. To his amazement the man of science found that this Dresden clay was the same substance that had been used for 1,800 years in China, in the making of the ware than had never been imitated anywhere else in the world.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 40	$0 42
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 55	0 60
Live Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 00	0 20
Do., Spring	0 00	0 22
Fowl, lb.	0 11	0 14
Geese, Spring	0 12	0 14
Ducklings, lb.	0 13	0 15
Spring chickens, lb.	0 13	0 16
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 25
Do., Spring	0 25	0 23
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 17
Geese, Spring	0 15	0 17
Ducklings, lb.	0 17	0 20
Spring chickens, lb.	0 17	0 20
Squabs, per doz.	3 50	
Fruits—		
Pears, bkt.	0 40	0 60
Apples, per bbl	3 00	6 00
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bush.	0 00	1 10
Carrots, per bag	0 00	1 35
Turnips, per bush.	0 50	0 60
Parsnips, per bush.	1 20	1 30
Onions, per 75-lb. bag	3 00	3 25
Cabbages, per doz.	0 60	1 10
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	2 00	2 15

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$10 50	$11 50
Do., hindquarters	12 50	13 50
Carcases, choice	11 75	13 00
Do., common	9 25	9 75
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	11 50	12 50
Do., prime	16 50	17 50
Heavy hogs	11 50	12 50
Shop hogs	14 50	16 00
Abattoir hogs	15 50	16 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	16 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 18½	0 19½

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$7 88
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	7 98
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	7 98
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	7 93
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	7 98
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	7 88
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 88
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 58
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	7 38

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags. 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK

There was good demand for better class cattle and prices were firm.

Export cattle, choice	8 25	9 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 50	8 00
do. do. medium	6 25	7 25
do. do. common	5 25	6 75
Butcher cows, choice	6 50	7 00
do. do. medium	5 75	6 25
do. do. canners	4 00	4 40
do. bulls	5 00	7 40
Feeding steers	6 20	6 75
Stockers, choice	5 00	6 00
do. light	4 80	5 20
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	105 00
Springers	50 00	105 00
Sheep, ewes	8 50	9 00
Bucks and culls	9 00	8 40
Lambs	8 25	11 40
Hogs, fed and watered	11 75	
Calves	4 50	11 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	a1 81	1 83⅝	1 81	1 83⅜
May	b1 83	1 86⅛	1 83	1 85¾
Oats—				
Dec.	0 58⅝	0 59¾	0 58⅝	0 59¾
May	c0 62¾	0 63½	0 62⅝	0 63½
Flax—				
Dec.	2 62	2 63¾	2 62	2 63¾
May	2 73½	2 75	2 73½	2 74½

aTo $1.81 1-4 sold. bTo $1.83 3-4 sold. cTo 62 5-8c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—December, $1.84 5-8; May, $1.88 1-8 to $1.88 cash; No. 1 hard, $1.85 5-8 to $1.90 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.84 to $1.87; No. 2 Northern, $1.79 1-4 to $1.83 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 87 1-4 to 89c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 1-4 to 51 3-4c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran, $26.50 to $27.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.87 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.86 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.73 1-4 to $1.83 1-4; December, $1.87 1-4 bid. Linseed, to arrive, $2.92 3-4; December, $2.90 3-4; May, $2.96 3-4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 8,000.		
Market steady.		
Native beef cattle	7 00	12 75
Western steers	7 00	10 50
Stockers and feeders	4 60	7 85
Cows and heifers	3 85	10 25
Calves	9 50	13 25
Hogs, receipts 52,000.		
Market slow 5c to 10c lower.		
Light	9 00	10 00
Mixed	9 35	10 25
Heavy	9 60	10 25
Rough	9 60	9 75
Pigs	7 00	8 80
Bulk of sales	9 55	10 05
Sheep, receipts 16,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	8 30	9 25
Lambs, native	10 10	12 85

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 100; active and steady.

Veals, receipts 100; active, $4.50 to $13.50.

Hogs, receipts 4,000; active; heavy $10.40 to $10.45; mixed $10.30 to $10.40; yorkers $10.15 to $10.35; light yorkers $9.25 to $10; pigs $9 to $9.25; roughs $9.25 to $9.35; stags $7 to $8.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1200; active; lambs $8 to $13.10; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat, spot firm.
No. 1 Manitoba, old—17s, 7d.
Futures, No. 2 hard winter—16s, 8d.
Corn, spot strong.
American mixed, new—13s, 10d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4s, 15s; to £5, 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—98s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—94s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—95s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—94s, 6d; old—95s, 6d.
American, refined—98s, 6d.
American, refined in boxes—97s, 3d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white new—125s.
Colored—128s.
Australian in London—54s, 9d.
Turpintine, spirits—49s, 3d.
Resin, common—21s, 6d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—53s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—50s, 6d.

Cellini's Quick Cure.

Benvenuto Cellini, when about to cast his famous statue of Perseus, now in the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence, was taken with a sudden fever. In the midst of his suffering one of his workmen rushed into his sick chamber and exclaimed, "Oh, Benvenuto, your statue is spoiled, and there is no hope whatever of saving it!" Cellini said that when he heard this he gave a howl and leaped from his bed. Dressing hastily, he rushed to his furnace and found his metal "caked." He ordered dry oak wood and fired the furnace fiercely, working in the rain that was falling, stirred the channels and saved the metal. He continues the story thus: "After all was over I turned to a plate of salad on a bench there and ate with a hearty appetite andd drank together with the whole crew. Afterward I retired to my bed, healthy and happy, for it was two hours before morning, and slept as sweetly as if I had never felt a touch of illness."

Poultry World

PRODUCE MORE EGGS.

(By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.)

Canada wants eggs and more eggs. Never were the prospects for a bigger demand and better prices more promising than right now.

In spite of this, with the cost of grain high and the prices for poultry meat good, the tendency will be for farmers and poultrymen to sell stock that should produce the high-priced eggs this winter. The fear is that eggs cannot be produced at a profit, but, though a good price can be obtained for the meat at present, and high prices will have to be paid for the feed, eggs will be correspondingly high, and eggs can be produced at a profit even with the high prices of grain, if proper conditions are supplied.

COST TO PRODUCE A DOZEN EGGS.

Last winter at the Experimental Farm a pen of 100 pullets whose per cent. egg yield by months ranged from 5 per cent. in November to 50 per cent. in April, an average of 27 per cent. for the six months, produced eggs at a cost of 24 cents per dozen. The percentage of egg yield determines more than anything else the cost of production, for instance, when the egg yield was 20 per cent. the cost was 21 cents per dozen, and at 40 per cent yield the cost was only 10½ cents per dozen.

This pen was selected as it was thought to be equal in production to an average farm flock. The average dozen eggs sold for 20 cents more than the cost of feed required to produce it.

Each hen gave 99 cents over cost of feed in the six months, which, though not large, shows that even at the high price of feed, eggs can be produced at a profit. The prices paid for grain were local Ottawa prices, and were high. The price received for the eggs was 4 cents per dozen. This was not as high as the local market and no higher than many farmers obtained during the same time. But the farmer in addition might cut down cost, for he has table scraps, milk and other feeds that may be used, which were not available here. To make a profit this year, business methods must be adopted, and a few suggestions that may help follow:

KILL ALL NON-PRODUCERS.

Keep only the best pullets for eggs and the best year-old hens for breeding. For good chicks must be produced next spring, as well as eggs this winter.

More than ever will it be advisable to get rid of everything that does not produce. Market pullets not matured enough to start laying before early winter. Sell all the hens that are more than two years old, also all cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes. If the cockerels can be kept until later and well fed, a big price will be obtained, but better sell all now than take up space required by the early pullets.

HOUSING.

See that the house into which the birds go is suitable. Have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. Keep all draughts out and be sure it is dry. See that the front of the house, from eighteen to twenty inches above the floor, has glass and cotton, one-third glass to two-thirds cotton. Make these windows so that they can be opened up every day if desired. Shut up all holes in every part of the house that might cause a draught. Double line the north side so as to give the hens greater protection while on roosts. If the house is inclined to be damp, more ventilation helps. It is also a good plan to put in a straw loft. If this cannot be arranged, because of the nature of the roof, tack slats below the rafters, then stuff straw in between. See that the house is perfectly clean and free from mites; then get the pullets in at once.

Do not overcrowd. Give an average of five square feet of floor space to each bird of the heavy varieties, and four to the lighter or Leghorn type. If there are too many pullets for the available space, cull out the poorer ones. Fifty pullets, with sufficient accommodation, will give more eggs than sixty in crowded quarters.

FEEDING.

The question of feed is the hardest one to solve this year, because practically all feeds are high. It will pay to feed the pullets well from the start, though the hens might be fed more lightly till the middle of January. Where possible, use feeds grown on the farm. Good wheat screenings, shrunken wheat, barley, oats or buckwheat, all make suitable feed. Clover and milk cover a multitude of feeds and cut down the cost. If these can be fed, animal foods, such as beefscrap, may be curtailed or dispensed with. High-priced mashes may be eliminated and cheaper ground feed, such as bran, substituted. Two or more of the grains may be mixed in equal proportions for the grain rations. The mash may consist of ground barley and oats, or bran may be added. If grain has to be purchased, cracked corn is as cheap as anything, and makes a suitable addition to any grain ration. Bran is as cheap a food as one can buy for the mash.

"I tell you that she loves you with a love which few women can give, and which, according to my private opinion, no mortal man deserves. You wanted to hear the truth, Mr. Berrincott; well, you shall have it, and in plain words, too, since there's no harm in an old woman speaking her mind freely. Excuse me for saying it, but you're a blockhead, Mr. Berrincott; no one but a blockhead could go hunting for fine young ladies who drive in carriages and wear cream-colored dresses, and meanwhile overlook this priceless treasure at his feet. I have never seen your bride-elect, but I can tell you without setting eyes on her that she will never make the wife to you that Marian would have made."

NOT A SHOT FIRED WHEN CAPITAL FELL

Bucharest Was Not Defended by the Roumanians, to Save Its Ruin.

SWIFT ADVANCE

Associated Press Man With Invaders Tells of Mackensen's Drive.

London Cable.——The Roumanian army at last reports was still falling back all along the line east of Bucharest from the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube. Just where it will stop and face about, and, with its Russian Allies, make a stand against the Teutonic Allies has not yet become apparent. On the Moldavian west frontier and farther north along the Bukowina border the Russian attacks against the Austro-German forces have failed to make any impression. It is officially announced that the Roumanians evacuated Bucharest in good order, saving their army. The Roumanian rearguard was forced to fight strenuously to cover the retreat.

CITY NOT DAMAGED.

An official communication from Berlin says Bucharest was captured without any fighting, except by the Roumanian infantry north and west of the capital. This resistance was quickly overcome, it is stated, and the invaders entered the town from all sides.

The city is absolutely undamaged, not a single shot having been fired by the big guns. On Tuesday an officer of Mackensen's staff was sent into Bucharest demanding its surrender within 24 hours or bombardment would be opened. The officer returned with the reply that Bucharest was not a fortress, but an open town, and there was no intention of defending the place. Wednesday morning the German cavalry pushed forward and took possession of the west and northern forts without resistance, and the Southern Danube army then entered the city without opposition.

MADE TWENTY MILES A DAY.

In a despatch dated Pitechi, Roumania, Dec. 2nd, an Associated Press correspondent with the German army, reviewing events which led to the capture of Bucharest, says that the Teuton campaign was unparalleled in military history for rapidity. The advance, which often has averaged twenty or more miles a day, has been possible mainly for two reasons. First, is the seeming demoralization and lack of leadership of the Roumanians, evidenced by the capture of entire staffs and large-sized units, with many guns and much material, by insignificant German detachments, which often amounted only to cavalry patrols. Second, is the amazing offensive speed of the Germans, which was indicated by the fact that the correspondent frequently met close behind the front, pressing forward, troops which had been seen but a few days previously miles behind in the Transylvania passes. He continues:

The Germans ,with the aid of Austro-Hungarians, Bulgarians and Turks battered their way through western Roumania to Bucharest, within a wonderfully short time. They breasted the natural fortifications of the Transylvanian Mountains and the Danube River and beat their way through the strongest kind of scientific defences obviously prepared long in advance. They threw the Roumanian army numbering hundreds of thousands of men back in such disorder that even apparently impregnable positions such as those along the Rivers Alt and Argeshu could not be held more than a few hours.

BRIDGES OVER ARGECHU INTACT

The line of the Argechu River, with its flooded, dashing torrent 300 yards to a quarter of a mile forming a natural defence, appeared to be so strong that the Germans themselves expected this last line of defence before Bucharest would require time and a hard effort to force. But the river was crossed both to the north and to the south of the city, almost without breaking the stride of the advancing armies. The Roumanians left the bridges across the stream to the north of the city intact.

The advance of the Teutonic forces was so rapid that the military staffs have been forced to change their bases at intervals of only a few days to keep up with the troops, and to lay plans for settling in towns not yet captured. A trip of 1,000 miles by automobile in this region just completed by the Associated Press correspondent showed how difficult it was to move as quickly as the invading forces.

The journey began at Livazeny, just within the Hungarian frontier, with Craiova as the first objective. Before the Transylvanian passes had been traversed Craiova had been captured. Bombardment of Slavina began the day after Craiova was reached. The bombardment was watched for a time from Piatra, across the Alt River from Slavina. The Germans believed the Roumanians would be able to hold for some time the almost impregnable heights along the river and the correspondent left to watch other features of the advance, but it was necessary to return at top speed to reach Slavina twenty-four hours after its evacuation and forty-eight hours after witnessing the cannonading.

The next objective was Karakulu, but it had fallen, together with Slatina, by the time the correspondent could arrive, and even the headquarters troops were moving. Hastening northward toward Tanetesti, one of the seemingly innumerable divisions of General von Falkenhayn was found to have passed already east of the line on which the Roumanians late in November attempted to make a stand, only to lose 1,000 prisoners and scores of guns.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops, which crossed the Danube, had come in touch with General von Falkenhayn's forces between Rochi de Velde and Alexandria, southwest of Bucharest, before the correspondent could swing southward again, meeting everywhere the premature report that Bucharest had fallen.

TO FIGHT U-BOATS.

British Merchantmen to Mount Heavy Guns.

(By Arthur S. Drpaer).

London Cable.—In an effort to suppress the German submarine menace I am informed on excellent authority that many British merchant ships are being armed with individual guns or batteries of a high calibre, in order to minimize the odds against them when attacked without warning by German submarines. If the United States Government should hold that on account of their increased armament these merchantmen were to be classed as war vessels—as it seems probable will be the case—the port of Halifax will become the chief American entrepot for transatlantic shipping during the war. British cruisers would be better able to keep the port clear of hostile submarines than the American fleet, which would be hampered by the neutrality of the United States.

Such a change is bound to have an enormous effect upon the port of New York. Arming merchant ships is, however, a difficult problem, as mounting big guns means an alteration of the structure of the vessels. It is evidently worth while, nevertheless, as recent statistics show that only one out of five victims of submarines is armed.

NO BIG ARMY AT ORSOVA

The Roumanian Detachment There Was But Small.

Hun "Captures" Include the Citizens.

London Cable.—— "The fall of Bucharest is without military significance, but I have no desire to underrate the fact that its surrender has a considerable moral and political effect," said General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, on discussing with the Associated Press to-day the latest military operations of the Entente allies.

The Roumanian army is still intact, as it was never in danger of great loss until it made the stand on the Argechu, where it was defeated. It must have lost a considerable number of men when the enemy broke through.

"In our press there has evidently been much misconception in regard to the so-called Orsova army, left in the rear of the Germans. As a matter of fact there never was a Roumanian army in Orsova. The only army in Wallacia was the First Russian army, while slightly less than a division was left at Orsova, only as a rearguard. This detachment was cut off.

"Reports from Germany of from 50,000 to 100,000 Roumanian prisoners must include the civilian population of the occupied districts. The material gains of the Germans around Bucharest are not as great as they expected, as the Roumanians succeeded in inflicting great damage on the oil fields, while much corn was removed.

"It is dangerous to prophesy where the Roumanians will make their stand, but it is reasonable to presume they will take a position on the narrow neck of Roumania, which still gives possession of the larger part of the country and provides strong positions for the flanks.

"Some reasons for the Roumanian difficulties may be summarized as follows: Faulty organization of equipment and railroads, and lack of heavy guns."

Referring to news nearer home, General Maurice said:

"It is interesting to note that the Germans when raiding London by air always assert that they bombarded the fortress of London. Therefore, it is significant that the orders we captured from occupants of an aeroplane which dropped bombs here were merely to bomb London without reference to localities."

General Maurice had nothing new to report from the western front. He dismissed this topic by stating that a new foe, in the form of fog, had been encountered in the Somme valley, preventing the use of artillery and therefore bringing operations to a standstill.

EXCHANGE CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

Stockholm, Cable.—Arrangements for the exchange of civilian prisoners by Russia and Germany have been completed. Sveral groups alread have passed through Sweden for Germany and others are on their way.

The arrangements includes all women and children of age. About 100,000 persons in Russia are affected. The number of Russian civilian prisoners in Germany is inconsiderable, but the exchange will be made regardless of the disproportion.

BREMEN LOST IN STORM.

Amsterdam, Cable.—From a statement made by Alfred Lohmann, prsident of the board of directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, in which he declined to say anything about the German merchant submarine Bremen, except that the vessel was neither torpedoed nor captured, the Cologne Ga. zette gathers that the loss of the Bremen was caused. The origin of the fire was undoing a storm in the Atlantic.

HUN REGRETS INSUFFICIENT

Washington Angry Over Excuse for Arabia Sinking.

Following Other Rebuffs, Trouble in Acute.

aWihsngton Cable.——Germany's acceptance of responsibility for the sinking without warning of the British liner Arabia, with the explanation that her submarine commander took the vessel for an auxiliary warship, has brought the issue over submarine warfare to a more serious and clear-cut basis than anything that has happened since the threat of the United States last April to break diplomatic relations after the torpedoing of the Channel liner Sussex.

Such information as the American Government now has tends to show the Arabia to have been a passenger ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, passing through the Mediterranean on a regular voyage. Among the many passengers was an American citizen, who was rescued.

The German note, which was made public to-day by the State Department, says if official data is furnished showing that the vessel was an ordinary passenger steamer, "this then would be a case of regrettable mistake from which the German Government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences." It is assumed here that the consequences would be an expression of regret and an offer of reparation for any injury or danger suffered by the American on board.

The note has been referred to President Wilson, who is considering personally a review of recent German submarine activities to which the Arabia case comes as a climax.

In official quarters the German explanation is regarded as weak and unsatisfactory, no weight being attached to the statements that the Arabia was painted like a transport and was following a route usually taken by transports and that the submarine commander saw many Chinese, but no women and children aboard her. It is realized, however, that if official data finally establishes the innocent character of the vessel, in view of the Sussex note, virtually only one course of action remains open to the United States, and that would not be taken until every possible consideration had been given Germany's position.

White Secretary of State Lansing refused all communication to-day beyond the mere publication of the note, it is known authoritatively that Germany's admissions in the Marna case, when six Americans were drowned, and the early facts in the sinking of the American steamer Chemung, have combined to create much anxiety. The temporary quietude in submarine operations which followed the pledges in the Sussex case apparently has been dispelled and officials are recalling the belief then announced that submarine warfare is "utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

THE REAL PRIZE FOR THE TEUTON

Oil Fields of Roumania a Godsend to Invaders.

Loss of Bucharest Comparatively Insignificant.

London Cable.—The rich oil district of Roumania lies north of Bucharest. Its great centre is Ploesci. There are other deposits in the north, in Moldavia, but these are less developed and inferior in importance.

For the most part the main wells lie in the Prahova Valley, between Ploesci and the Predeal Pass, which the Teutons have not been able to force. There are also some outlying wells near Tergovistea.

How important the possession of this district will be to the Germans is apparent from the figures of last year's oil yield. It is no exaggeration to say that the fall of Bucharest, though the loss of its capital is a moral blow to any country, is of less serious consequence to the Allied cause than the conquest of the oil-bearing zone.

In 1915 1,500,000 tons of oil were treated through the refineries. This gave 25 per cent. petrol. Of the total Roumania exported 439,000 tons of refined products, 98 per cent. of which went to Germany and Austria. Of that 98 per cent. only 3 per cent. was petrol, the Roumanian Government having decided to treat petrol as contraband.

There is, therefore, a considerable stock of petrol in Roumania. In all probability it is not far short of 1,000,000 tons. If Germany can get possession of the oil it will be of more importance than the granaries, as she has been practically dependent upon Roumanian oil during the war. It is true there was oil in Galicia, but these fields were out of German hands for some time, and a considerable amount of destruction was done there by the Russians when they evacuated the oil district.

It is hoped here that the Roumanian authorities, realizing the main purpose of the German invasion have taken measures to destroy these large stocks. If the Roumanians have thoroughly demolished all the wells and machinery it will be six months before the wells are again in working order.

Ploesci contains many refineries and large stocks of oil. It is the chief pumping and storage station of the Government. The pipe line is also situated here. Northwest of Ploesci lies the most important oil field in Roumania from the point of view of production. It is at Moreni, which is reached by a road from Ploesci, a distance of 25 miles.

FOR LIBERTY.

Ex-U. S. Amb. to Holland Shows His Views.

New York Des.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, whose resignation as United States Minister to the Netherlands was announced last Monday, contributes to the current number of The Art World, under the title "The Name of France," a three-versed poem glorifying France and concluding with these lines:

"A name that calls the world to share
The burden of sacrificial strife,
Where the cause at stake is the
world's free life,
And the rule of people everywhere:
A name like a vow, a name like a
prayer,
I give you, France."

In a statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press at The Hague announcing his resignation, Dr. Van Dyke said:

"The main reason was my wish to return as a writer with full freedom to say what I think and feel."

MORE FIRSTS FOR CANADA

At Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago,

In Clydesdales, Cattle and Sheep.

Chicago, Report.—Canadian horses cattle and sheep were awarded several first prizes to-day by the judges of the International Live Stock Exposition, which closes on Saturday. Peer, a Clydesdale two-year-old, owned by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., was placed at the head of its class by the judges. This firm of breeders also took second with Examiner and third with Reminder. They took third place with a stallion four years old and over, and the same position with a stallion 3 and over. In the open class for Clydesdale mares the Claremont firm was awarded fifth prize with Diana's Choice.

There were nineteen contenders for the prize in the aged Shorthorn bull class and the blue ribbon went to Burnbrae Sultan, owned by A. F. and G. Auld, of Guelph. He is a 6-year-old, weighing 2,800 pounds, and was conceded from the start to be a dangerous contender for the honors against the pick of the best herds in the United States. Sentiment on the part of the United States breeders might have switched the award to Pride of Algion, a bull owned by F. R. Edwards, of Tiffin, Ohio, which had won prizes everywhere, he was shown in this country, but the great scale, better back quarters and walk of the Ontario entry weighed heavily with the judge.

Burnbrae Sultan, though a stranger to the United States show rings, has by his triumph here, only added another stellar award to his long list of winnings. He has won at every big show in aCnada in 1915 ,exceptin gat Toronto, where he was beaten by Gainsford Marquis. In 1916 he showed at almost every big fair in Canada and won the sweepstakes. This was his first try in the Chicago show.

Canada again came to the fore in the senior yearling heifer class, when the Aulds furnished the winner. There were 14 entries in this class.

The judges of sheep finished their work to-day. Peter Arkell & Son, of Teeswater, Ont., were the chief exhibitors of Oxfords, carrying off both championships and first honors in most of the classes. In the aged and yearling ram classes and in the flock class Arkell was the only exhibitor. They had an excellent group of sheep and in the opinion of the judges would have beaten anything that could have been produced by American exhibitors.

Ontario also had a clear field in the Leicester class. The judging was simplified as Robert Taylor, of Abbott, Nebraska, failed to appear with his sheep, leaving John Kelly & Son, of Shakespeare, Ont., the only exhibitors.

The exhibit by Ontario sheep men this year was reduced because of the war.

California Favorite, grand champion steer of the show, was sold at auction to-day. He brought $1,960, or $1.75 per pound. He was purchased by the Sullivan Packing Co., of Detroit.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthern sale was a whirlwind and established new records, the average roughly approximated at the close was $997.

The highest price paid was $6,600 for Maxwalton Pride II., owned and bred by Carpenter and Ross. This bull was bought by Mrs. Miller, of the Maxwell Miller Cattle Co., of Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Mrs. Miller did her own bidding. Of the fifty-six head sold the only one that was located as coming to Canada was Victoria Princess 8th, bought by A. G. Fraser, of Oakville, Ont., for $1,235. The second highest-priced animal of the sale was Royal Silver, bought by Boyle, of Hennepin, for $4,000.

Many a woman is blind to her husband's faults when she can't even see through his jokes.

THE COURSE OF LLOYD GEORGE

Believed Present Methods Would Never Win War.

Smashed Cabinet to Secure More Action.

London Cable.——(Montreal Gazette cable.)—Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, who has frequently expressed in the columns of the British Weekly what was generally accepted as Lloyd George's views, gives in this week's issue of that paper the following history of the crisis:

"Lloyd George was not anxious to accept the office of the War Secretaryship. Although at once confronted with difficulties, he was able to effect something, but under the present system, under which everything has to be referred to the Cabinet, he was continually thwarted. Remonstrances and memoranda were ignored. The war went from bad to worse. Every day brought its story of humiliation, of indecision, and of disaster.

"Lloyd George became convinced that we were not winning the war, and that with present methods we never should win it. Everything was stagnant, and the Government was apparently unable to do anything. Even when verbal concessions were made to the popular demands, they were not carried into effect. The country in the emergency was willing to follow any direction, and it had none.

"At last, on Friday, Lloyd George wrote to the Prime Minister, demanding that the direction of the war should be taken from the Cabinet and committed to a council of two or three, with Sir William Robertson and Sir John Jellicoe. The Prime Minister was to have a vote, and also the right to be present when he wished to be.

"Asquith replied at once, and a very friendly conference was held between the two statesmen, after which it seemed likely that matters might be arranged. Then on Saturday the Prime Minister went to see the King, and afterwards proceeded to Walmer, thinking the matter might rest till Monday. But he was informed by telegram that the business would brook no delay, and he came back on Sunday.

"There was another interview, also of a friendly character, in which the Prime Minister agreed the methods for the conduct of the war required reformation, and agreed, with certain modifications, to Lloyd George's proposal. On Sunday night at 11.45 he issued a statement to the nation, containing the announcement that the Government was to be reconstructed.

"On Monday symptoms of a change in the Prime Minister were visible, and on Tuesday a letter was received from him, in which he rejected the proposals to which he had agreed by letter and by word of mouth. To this course, no doubt, certain members of the Cabinet urged him.

"On this Lloyd George's resignation followed immediately. No alternative was left to him."

The Westminster Gazette's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Criticism of the new Government will be reasoned and sober, and without the venom and malice with which the coalition Government was attacked in a section of the press.

"Let Lloyd George be given a full chance to show what he can do, is the spirit reflected in every quarter, even in those quarters which most regret the fall of Premier Asquith, and particularly resent the manner of it."

ALLIED POWERS ARE UNDAUNTED

Reverse in Roumania Stiffens Great Britain,

While France Sets Teeth in Grimmer Earnest.

London Cable.——The Roumanian Government still withholds announcement regarding the latest events, and the only news available respecting the Roumanian situation comes from Roumania's enemies.

Pending further information, the London morning papers print second thoughts on the Central Powers' successes by the military critics and editorial writers. The gist of these opinions is that, while it would be useless to seek to accentuate the moral advantage and considerable accession of useful supplies obtained by the Central Powers it would be easy to exaggerate the evil consequences for the Entente.

The Times says:

"German commentators discuss the Roumanian campaign in chastened spirit. They know the truth about the internal condition of Germany and know that it can never be adequately ameliorated from the Danube. Germany has won Bucharest for the time being only to realize that she has not found salvation. The available food supplies in Roumania are limited and even enemy reports acknowledge that much of them have been destroyed. The oil fields are a gain, but oil will not feed troops or the pinched civil population of Germany. The Germans boast they have greatly shortened their line across Roumania, but they must be conscious that this latest campaign has imposed a severe strain on their diminishing resources of men and material. They have gained a great advertisement and found a means to fight for some time longer, but they are no nearer victory.

"Around the countries of Central Europe the Allied nations are ranged, armed, aggressive and determined to fight unceasingly, and as confident as ever of the ultimate outcome.'

FRANCE MORE DETERMINED.

New York Report.—A New York Times cable from Paris says:

If Germany hopes that her recent Roumanian victory has been a sufficiently crushing blow to the Allies to make them amenable to peace overtures, a perusal of French newspapers will show her that she is grievously mistaken. While there is no attempt to belittle the importance of Germany's success, the immediate effect on public opinion has been that of a stinging blow which electrifies every energy and stiffens every muscle for a counter. This and "the flourish of hired assassins' daggers at Athens" has stung France to the quick. She is setting her teeth in grimmer earnest than ever.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

French Chamber of Deputies Votes Confidence in Government.

BRITISH TRADE BOOM

Turks Still Determined to Make a Raid On Suez Canal.

Ald. Sam McBride announced his candidature for the Toronto Board of Control.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, speaking at Mimico, said Britain was satisfied with Canada's nickel policy, and we should be satisfied.

Edward Agnew, of Toronto, may die from injuries which he received when he was struck by a C. P. R. Telegraph Co.'s motor car.

Helen Hadgraft, of Toronto, a pupil of the Parkdale Collegiate Institute, died suddenly while taking part in an oral examination.

Representatives of the International Garment Workers' Union are to meet in Toronto next week to draw a new schedule of wages and hours affecting Montreal and Toronto.

A deputation proposed to the Toronto Board of Education that $100 per annum be paid for each pupil given instruction at the institutions for the care of the feeble-minded.

Extraordinarily heavy snowfalls in the Alps have blocked roads and railways. The Milan-Paris express has been snowbound.

The condition of Mr. William Gray, M. P. for London, Ont., is extremely serious.

The Brantford Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the efforts of the women to obtain equal franchise.

Another increase in the price of milk went into effect at Chatham when the price was advanced from nine to ten cents a quart.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and their daughters, Lady Maude and Lady Blanche Cavendish, will pay Montreal a visit next week.

J. Russ, of Yarmouth township, lost his barns and drive house by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is $2,000, hardly covered by insurance.

Fire gutted the bakery conducted by M. McCartin, Brockville. A large quantity of bread and flour, valued at $1,500 was destroyed. The owner carried a small insurance.

The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 344 to 160 passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government in its conduct of the war.

Carranza troops have regained possession of Barral, according to the U. S. State Department advices from El Paso, which say all Americans who were in the city while it was held by Villa's forces are safe.

The British Board of Trade figures for November show increases in imports of £17,300,000 and increase in exports of £6,849,000 over the import and export figures of October.

The Separate Schools Commission which has been administering the bilingual and other separate schools of Ottawa for the Ontario Government handed over the reins of office to the Separate Schools Board.

The Turkish offensive against the Suez Canal has not been given up, and the Egyptian campaign will be resumed at the right moment. This was the statement made by War Minister Enver Pasha in a recent speech before Parliament, giving a summary of the general situation.

Charles Veniza, gentleman crook, long under suspicion by the police, was sent to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for seven years by Judge Bazin at Montreal, on a charge of conspiring to defraud A. Corbell out of a grocery business valued at $2,000.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that from a number of Dutch steam trawlers towed into Cuxhaven the German authorities took 35 per cent. of their fish, on the ground of contraband, as that proportion of the total Dutch catch had been assigned to England.

Stratford City Council decided to submit to the ratepayers on Jan. 1 the proposal to have the municipalities own the proposed new power plant at Chippawa Creek.

The water of a St. Louis swimming pool is kept in good condition by an application of the germ-killing violet rays.

CANADIANS WIN UNDYING FAME

Baron Shaughnessy On Our Share in War.

Sees Enormous Growth When Peace Comes.

New oYrk despatch: Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who has spent a month in London and taken his seat in the House of Lords, returned to-day on the liner Finland, together with Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, and J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board; George McL. Brown, European namager of the C. P. R., and J. P. Morgan; Sir Harry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission; Wm. M. Ackworth, a British railway expert. The latter is on the commission to investigate Canadian railway matters in place of Sir George Paish.

In discussing the war Baron Shaughnessy said: "Britain's forces are burning fiercely, creating steel chains by which her integral parts will be bound together as never before. It has been her boast for years that only a 'silken cord' connected the mother country with her overseas Dominions and colonies. That time is past. The war has demonstrated that unity of effort and direction must continue.

"Canada has assumed a heavy portion of the burden of the war, far greater than anyone anticipated. Canadians have stood in critical positions and have held them. They have done men's work, fulfilling the terms of the partnership that exists between the various members of the Empire. Canadians have won a name which will forever distinguish them. Never will they be confused with other nationalities on this continent. Canada will, in fact, be a senior partner in the British Empire, bearing an equal share of the burdens, reaping an equal proportionate share of the profits and filling a prominent seat at the council table.

"Britain wants peace just as soon as the demands made by her and her allies are won from Germany. Anything less is not victory.

"The masterful way in which Britain is financing the war is no less impressive than the achievements at the front. Her wealth and resources are almost limitless and are being freely and gladly pledged.

"As to Canada's future I have always been certain. The war has only hastened developments. With a population nearly equivalent to that of New York State and a territory larger than the United States, her possibilities are vast. The quality of her fighting and her share in the war has carried her name to remote corners. Before the war immigration was rapid, but not a measure of what it will be when peace is declared. I firmly believe that Canada will have an influx of population not unlike that in the United States about fifty years ago."

Mr. Morgan declined to discuss the results of his mission.

"I will say, however, that people in England are very optimistic about the war, and some think the end is in sight," said the financier. "There is no doubt about the outcome. It is a certainty that the allies will win.

HUN RAIDER IN ATLANTIC

London cable: Intense interest was created in shipping circles this evening by the Admiralty announcement that a German commerce raider was at large somewhere in the North Atlantic, though the official statement regarding her gives no details further than that the vessel was sighted Dec. 4, and that she is disguised as a merchantman.

It is presumed that the vessel is of the Moewe type. News that such a commerce raider is again at large has been sent out by wireless so that all merchant ships departing from British or other allied ports be forewarned against her presence. Bearing in mind the successful cruise of the Moewe and the fact that at last she was able to evade the patrolling fleets, masters of vessels are advised to keep at a safe distance from all strangers they may meet at sea.

A COSTLY BULL

$15,100 for Hereford Junior Champion at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., report: $15,100 were paid at auction here yesterday for Woodford Sixth, a prize Hereford bull, at the International Live Stock Exposition. N. J. Camden, of Versailles, Ky., purchased the animal, declared junior champion in the Hereford division, from Colonel H. Taylor, jun.

Intense Sultan, entered by J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., was declared senior champion bull of the polled Durhams, while Mr. Miller also took the junior championship with Invincible Sultan, a son of the senior winner. He also won the senior cow championship with Queen of Miami Ninth. Crimson Scarlet, owned by W. W. Rose & Sons, of Rossville, Ind., won the junior championship.

In the Aberdeen Angus class the award for senior champion cow went to Hilldale Pride, entered by J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Chillicothe, Ohio, Black Bird Perfection, owned by Hobart Ames, Grand Junction, Tenn., was decorated with both the Grand Championship and the Junior championship.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE MANUFCTURE the Furs that suit our customers, and they have always been our best advertisers. Both our goods and our customers.

We Manufacture all our goods on the premises, and can guarantee satisfaction from every standpoint.

If you have not bought from us you should come and inspect some of our choice garments.

—We have a large range of—

Furs for Ladies and Gentlemen

Ladie's Muskrat Coats from $45.00 up.
Ladie's Grey Wolf Sets from $12.50 up.

W. DAVIS, Main St., Napanee

NOTICE TO TRAPPERS:—Bring your skins to US. We pay highest prices.

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

A Complete Line Always on Hand for Prompt Shipment, at Reasonable Prices

The Houston Co., Limited, TWEED, ONTARIO.

FRESH GROCERIES

NEW PEELS—Lemon, Citron and Orange.
Shelled Walnuts and Almonds,
New package Raisins and Currants.
Fresh Figs and Dates.
Oxo Cubes at 10c., 15c. and 25c.
Pure Spices. Molasses in 2 lb. tins.
Ingersoll's and McLaren's Pimento Cream Cheese, 10c. 15c. and 25c.
Breakfast Cocoa
Fry's at 10c. a tin, Baker's at 25c. a tin.
Sweetened and Unsweetened Chocalate for cooking.

GEO. HOULE,
MAIN STREET, DESERONTO, OPPOSITE P. O.

THIS HOUSE OF GOOD GROCERIES

provides many things to make a merry Christmas. We cannot begin to tell you all the good things to eat to be had here. Come and see them for yourself. You'll see such a host of table dainties that your only difficulty will be which to choose. But they are all good anyway.

ALEX. THERRIEN. Main st. Deseronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

XMAS & NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

XMAS SINGLE FARE—For the round trip. Good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th. Good for return until Tues., Dec. 26th

NEW YEAR'S Good Going Saturday, Sun. and Mon., Dec. 30th, 31st and Jan. 1st, 1917. Good for return until Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, 1917.

XMAS FARE AND ONE THIRD—Good going Thursday, Dec. 21st to Sunday, Dec. 24th inclusive. Good for return until Wednesday, Dec. 27th.

NEW YEAR'S Good Going Thursday, Dec. 28th to Sunday, Dec. 31st inclusive. Good for return until Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, 1917.

For tickets and information apply to W. R. Thomas, Station Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Horses For Sale

Team good sound work horses for sale for any reasonable offer. Apply F. Pruitt, Boundry Road, R.M.D. No. 1, Deseronto.

Mr. Bryan, manager of the Standard Bank, Bloomfield, and Miss Rose Dyer were married in Peterboro on Nov. 23rd.

TOWN OF DESERONTO — INDUSTRIA VIRES

Public Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the Municipality of the Town of Deseronto, will be held in the

Town Hall,

On Friday, December, 22nd, 1916,

at half past seven o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving nominations for the office of Mayor, Reeve and Councillors for the said town, and for Public School Trustees for each ward of the said town for the year 1916.

All nominations must be made in writing, and blank forms will be provided at the said meeting for that purpose.

Dated at the clerk's office, this 11th day of December 1916.

HENRY R. BEDFORD,
Town Clerk.

MISS M. ARMITAGE

A. T. C. M. AND A. G. C. M.
Teacher of Piano and Theory

Pupils of all grades prepared for Toronto Conservatory or University Examinations. Box 262, Deseronto.

J. E. MADDEN

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc
Office: John Street
Napanee, Canada.

Dentists:

DR. W. A. ASHLEY

Who for the last four years has given Deseronto office one a week, will discontinue his visits, and will be found in the late Dr. Wartman's rooms, Napanee. 26

DR. R. J. STONE.

Desires to announce that he has opened a dental office at the corner of St. George and Thomas Sts., opposite Stainton's grocery.

Medical Doctors

Dr. W. E. Wilkins

One door south of Stainton's Grocery.

DESERONTO, ONTARIO.

Thoughtfulness Appreciated

France, Nov. 22nd 1916

Margaret Campbell,
Marysville.

It is with pleasure that I acknowlege the pair of socks that contained your address and packet of cigarettes, although not a cigarette smoker I can find several here willing to keep me out on that score.

It is a consolation here where so many difficulties and inconveniences surround us to know that our comforts are uppermost in the minds of the people left at home. Again thanking you for the socks and wishing you the best of luck in your good work.

I remain
Yours truly
A. H. McLean,
50th Batt. Transport,
4th Div. Can. Inf.,
France.

A PROMISING CAMPAIGN

The Xmas Seal Campaign of the National Sanitarium Association, now in full swing promises to be a greater success than ever before. Already thousands of Seals have been sold, and a large number of repeat orders are being received.

Buying these little Seals is such an easy way to help. They may be had in any quantity from ONE up. Every Seal sold aids in the maintenance of Needy Consumptives. Surely you can spare a few cents for this great cause.

Napanee News.

Miss Louise Warshaw was the guest last week of Miss Agnes Bellhouse Kingston.

At a meeting of the Central Ontario Curling Club held last week at Kingston, Dr. R. A. Leonard was elected President, and Messrs. C. I. Mayber and J. G. Daly were appointed as delegates. Napanee, Belleville and Kingston are included in the Kingston district.

Miss Johnston was the week-end guest of Mrs. Richard Cartwright, Kingston.

Mayor Ruttan informed the council at its last meeting that he had endeavored to get troops to be quartered at the armouries this winter, but no provision had as yet been made by those in authority. He conceived the idea of a military hospital, which would be of equal benefit to the town, and had asked W. J. Paul, M. H., to take the matter up with the government.

Charles Brooks, proprietor of Hay Bay ferry, asked Napanee council for a substantial grant towards the support of the ferry, claiming the citizens and merchants of Napanee benefited largely through its operation.

John T. Grange, Napanee, and E. O. Clark, Odessa, are the auditors elect for the county of Lennox and Addington.

Lennox and Addington council gave the Lennox Agricultural Society and Addington Agricultural Society $25 each.

The Napanee Citizen's Band, known as the 47th Band, has been disbanded and the council has called in the equipment. It is likely a new band will be organized.

The 254th battalion held a successful band concert last Friday evening in Napanee armouries, which was attended by over two thousand people. Mr. Paul, M. P., was chairman, Lt.-Col. Allen, O. C. the 254th spoke and Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor of Napanee delivered an enthusiastic patriotic and recruiting address. Mayor Ruttan of Napanee, Capt. Sandford and Capt. Mouck made short speeches. Mrs A. P. Allen contributed a vocal number to the program.

Following the concert came an oyster supper.

Several recruits were added to the battalion as a result of the gathering.

Letter from Harry Stiner

Bramshott Camp, England,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

Mr. John G. Evans,
Deseronto, Ontario.

Dear Jack,—

Just thought I'd drop you a line. We have just given a draft of one hundred men to go to France and another will be made up in a day or two. I offered myself for the first but my company commander scratched me and would not hear of my going. I have been examined for the second and I am marked for medical board, as owing to the climate I have a severe attack of asthma so I may not see the scrap at all well I saw the big draft move out and it was a wonderful sight—ours was only a small part of it.

It made every body feel a bit blue knowing that in less than 24 hours they would be in the danger zone, but when the massed bands started their music about 200 strong it made things a bit more lively; our Brigadier who is an officer of the famous P. P. C. L. I. made a very good speech after which the Bands played, "Hats off to Tommy Atkins" and the boys were cheered to the echo. They marched away very cheerful and made an excellent showing.

Herb left me to-day and I don't expect to see him again as the section is transferred from us to the machine gun Brigade School somewhere on the coast. If I don't get to France I'll hardly see him again until the war is over. He and Hogan are McGee's right bowers and he will look after them well.

Well Jack, there is not much to tell you. Its a great country but I would sooner have Canada. I saw some of the greatest sights and now I am satisfied that I wouldn't care to stay here. All for now.

Yours truly.
Harry.

Editor's Note—The draft spoken of was made up of, as well as others, Isaac Maracle, Hugh Brant, Rendall Brant, Harry Corby, Jake Green, Bill Sero and Alex Bardy. Those rejected for this draft were highly disappointed but will leave in about 11 days with the second draft.

Pte. Corby Wins Military Medal

One of Deseronto's soldier boys who has won honor on the battle fields of France is Pte. Samuel Corby. Pte. Corby enlisted with Lt.-Col. W. J. Malley soon after the outbreak of the war, going overseas with the 39th Batta from Belleville. In the action of Sept. 19th last, the same battle as Pte. Harry Smart lost his life, Pte. Corby won a Military Medal. We understand he was wounded and has been invalidid home Pte. Corby is expected to arrive in town on Monday next and should receive a rousing reception from the citizens of Deseronto. Watch our bulletin board for further particulars.

This Christmas

Let us Give Moderately to Each Other and Generously to the Soldiers' Families

Nineteen hundred and sixteen years ago came the very first Christmas, and for all these centuries there has recurred the Great Anniversary with its message of good will to men.

And so we give gifts.

Men and women of Ontario!. We who stand for good will among men and nations; we whose men fight that there may at last be real peace on earth—let us make this a Christmas worthy of the day it commemorates—let us lay aside a generous proportion of our Christmas money for the families of those who are fighting the good fight.

Give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund

the fund that guards the soldiers' families from want.

Great as the result will be among the families of our soldiers, greater yet may the blessing be among us, the givers. Christmas will have a more vital meaning for us than perhaps ever before, and as for the children, who can measure the impression they will receive and keep of that Christmas Day when they shared their Christmas with the loved ones of the men who saved their country!

Let each Canadian boy and girl get a lesson from this historic Christmas which will go with them all through life.

Good men and women of Ontario!. Can the need of our soldiers' families cry in vain for the relief which the fund alone makes possible? Can we—can we, in the face of it all, again give lavishly among ourselves? Shall we not this year, with hearts full of the spirit of Christmas, lay aside a generous proportion of our Christmas money for the cause which so urgently needs it?

Somewhere in France, he is fighting the good fight.

Somewhere in Ontario all that he holds dear is depending upon our decision.

Truly "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Ontario will be asked in January to assume the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

"Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office: Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.

DEAN PATRIOTIC

Lonsdale.

Weather has been very changeable during past week.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Guild was held on Thursday evening in the church. The subject for the evening was The Guild's share in the Budget. There was a very good attendance.

The funeral of Wm. Laurin infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae was largely attended on Wednesday afternoon. Our sincerest sympathy is given to the bereaved ones.

A number of young people spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waddingham. A variety shower was given to their only daughter Gladys, now Mrs. Robt. McFarlane, on Wednesday evening.

An oyster supper was held in the Ebenezer Lodge Room on Tuesday night. There was a good attendance and all report a good time.

Mr. Alfred McCullough Deseronto, spent a few days in the neighborhood.

Mr. Donald McRae and son Mac are attending the Fat Cattle Show at Guelph.

Mr. Jas. M. W. Whiteman spent a few days visiting friends in Kitchener.

A Xmas entertainment will be held in Richmond Union school No. 14, Kingsford. A fine programme has been prepared. Proceeds are to go to Red Cross. All on cordially invited.

Point Anne Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr of Toronto attended the funeral of the latter's father Mr. David Laughlin.

The citizens of this place all regret to lose Mr. and Mrs. Croft and family, they having moved to Belleville. Mr. Croft having obtained an important position in the shell factory.

Dr. Connors of Belleville was called to attend Master Charlie Bennett, who was seriously ill, glad to see he is able to be around again.

A little girl has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoag.

Harry Bennett of Belleville entertained a number of his friends and playmates at the home of his fathers, Mr. Jno. Bennett on Tuesday evening of last week.

An entertainment is going to take place in the near future in aid of the Red Cross Society.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank. 238

EST'D 1873

DESERONTO BRANCH

C. E. ARGUE, Manager.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

If our advertising columns to-day there appears an appeal which should go straight to the heart and conscience of every Canadian. It is made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund on behalf of the families of our soldiers, and it consists of the simple, straightforward suggestion that this Christmas we should give moderately to our relatives and friends and generously to our soldiers' families.

Naturally the less we give to those who are not in actual need the more will we have to give to those who are. And it is only these who are assisted by the Fund. Of the families of men who have enlisted in Canada's armies, but two out of three receive help from the Fund. The aim of this great patriotic organization is to supplement the Government grant and the soldiers' pay by such sum as will maintain the families in reasonable comfort. To accomplish this, the enormous sum of fourteen million dollars will have to be raised in 1917, and of this Ontario is being asked to contribute six millions.

To comply with the request means sacrifices but certainly none to compare with those made by the women who have sent their husbands to face the German bullets. It should be our pride, as it is our duty, to see that those brave women do not suffer privation by reason of their patriotism—for it must be remembered that no married man has left Canada for the front without his wife's consent.

Ontario as a whole, is prosperous, and there probably will be a tendency this Christmas towards lavish giving of Christmas boxes. A little thought will show that generosity, even if based on the kindliest of motives, is misplaced at this time of great national emergency if it implies any weakening of ability to help the cause to which we are all devoted. Let our Canadian people, therefore, save in all things unnecessarily that they may the better give the things that are essential. And certainly there is nothing more essential than the maintenance of the women and children whose husbands and fathers are fighting Canada's battles "Somewhere in France." To these let us "give till it hurts."

IF you like our paper, tell your neighbors, if not, tell us

Even a hungry man draws the line at eating his words.

Some men wouldn't take advice if it were offered to them in capsules.

Japan as discovoring that if possesses many mineral springs rich in radium emanations.